

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"MEILINK"
SAFES.
Protect your valuables.
We stock these safes
in six sizes.
Price from \$65 to \$165.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.

No. 18,526 號六十二百五千八第 日七十月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1917. 二拜禮 號二月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 575 lbs. net.
In Bags 220 lbs. net.
HEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 764

BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

ALLSOPP'S BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FURST-GLASS DAMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2 deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[623]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographs Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1212.

[535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" 10 "

8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.00 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" 15 "
3.30 " to 5.00 " "	" 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " "	" 15 "
6.00 " to 8.00 " "	" 15 "
8.00 " to 9.00 " "	" 15 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

Season and private hire available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque;
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tid Kwa Tau) dep.	7.25	8.05	8.35	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
SHUI LUNG dep.	7.40	8.20	8.50	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Shum Chun dep.	7.55	8.35	9.05	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Shing Chi dep.	8.10	8.50	9.20	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Yuen Long dep.	8.25	9.05	9.35	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Tai Po Market dep.	8.40	9.20	9.50	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Tai Po dep.	8.55	9.35	10.05	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Yuen Long dep.	9.10	9.50	10.20	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Yuen Long dep.	9.25	10.05	10.35	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Yuen Long dep.	9.40	10.20	10.50	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Yuen Long dep.	9.55	10.35	11.05	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Yuen Long dep.	10.10	10.50	11.20	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
KOWLOON arr.	11.00	11.40	12.10	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.
Last Ferry	6.35	7.15	7.45	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.10	3.10
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	7.55	8.35	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Hung Hom dep.	7.05	8.10	8.50	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Tsuen Wan dep.	7.20	8.25	9.05	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Chung Shing dep.	7.35	8.40	9.20	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Yau Ma Tei dep.	7.50	8.55	9.35	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Maipoon dep.	8.05	9.10	9.50	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Yau Ma Tei dep.	8.20	9.25	10.05	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Shing Mun dep.	8.35	9.40	10.20	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Shing Mun dep.	8.50	9.55	10.35	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Shing Mun dep.	9.05	10.10	10.50	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shing Mun dep.	9.20	10.25	11.05	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Shing Mun dep.	9.35	10.40	11.20	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55
Shing Mun dep.	9.50	10.55	11.35	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10
Shing Mun dep.	10.05	11.10	11.50	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25
Shing Mun dep.	10.20	11.25	12.05	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40
Shing Mun dep.	10.35	11.40	12.20	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55
Shing Mun dep.	10.50	11.55	12.35	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10
Shing Mun dep.	11.05	12.10	12.50	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25
Shing Mun dep.	11.20	12.25	1.00	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40
Shing Mun dep.	11.35	12.40	1.15	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55
Shing Mun dep.	11.50	12.55	1.30	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10
Shing Mun dep.	12.05	1.10	1.45	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25
Shing Mun dep.	12.20	1.25	1.60	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40
Shing Mun dep.	12.35	1.40	1.75	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55
Shing Mun dep.	12.50	1.55	1.90	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10
Shing Mun dep.	13.05	2.10	2.05	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25
Shing Mun dep.	13.20	2.25	2.20	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40
Shing Mun dep.	13.35	2.40	2.35	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55
Shing Mun dep.	13.50	2.55	2.50	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10
Shing Mun dep.	14.05	3.10	3.05	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
Shing Mun dep.	14.20	3.25	3.20	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40
Shing Mun dep.	14.35	3.40	3.35	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55
Shing Mun dep.	14.50	3.55	3.50	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10
Shing Mun dep.	15.05	4.10	4.05	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
Shing Mun dep.	15.20	4.25	4.20	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
Shing Mun dep.	15.35	4.40	4.35	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55
Shing Mun dep.	15.50	4.55	4.50	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10
Shing Mun dep.	16.05	5.10	5.05	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	1.25	1.25
Shing Mun dep.	16.20	5.25	5.20	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	1.40	1.40
Shing Mun dep.	16.35	5.40	5.35	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	1.55	1.55
Shing Mun dep.	16.50	5.55	5.50	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	2.10	2.10
Shing Mun dep.	17.05	6.10	6.05	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	1.25	2.25	2.25
Shing Mun dep.	17.20	6.25	6.20	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	1.40	2.40	2.40
Shing Mun dep.	17.35	6.40	6.35	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	1.55	2.55	2.55
Shing Mun dep.	17.50	6.55	6.50	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	2.10	3.10	3.10
Shing Mun dep.	18.05	7.10	7.05	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	3.25
Shing Mun dep.	18.20	7.25	7.20	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	3.40
Shing Mun dep.	18.35	7.40	7.35	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	3.55
Shing Mun dep.	18.50	7.55	7.50	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	4.10
Shing Mun dep.	19.05	8.10	8.05	9.25	10.25	11.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	4.25
Shing Mun dep.	19.20	8.25	8.20	9.40	10.40	11.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	4.40
Shing Mun dep.	19.35	8.40	8.35	9.55	10.55	11.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	4.55
Shing Mun dep.	19.50	8.55	8.50	10.10	11.10	12.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	5.10
Shing Mun dep.	20.05	9.10	9.05	10.25	11.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	5.25
Shing Mun dep.	20.20	9.25	9.20	10.40	11.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	5.40
Shing Mun dep.	20.35	9.40	9.35	10.55	11.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	5.55
Shing Mun dep.	20.50	9.55	9.50	11.10	12.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	6.10
Shing Mun dep.	21.05	10.10	10.05	11.25	12.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	6.25
Shing Mun dep.	21.20	10.25	10.20	11.40	12.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	6.40
Shing Mun dep.	21.35	10.40	10.35	11.55	12.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	6.55
Shing Mun dep.	21.50	10.55	10.50	12.10	1.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	7.10
Shing Mun dep.	22.05	11.10	11.05	12.25	1.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	7.25
Shing Mun dep.	22.20	11.25	11.20	12.40	1.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	7.40
Shing Mun dep.	22.35	11.40	11.35	12.55	1.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	7.55
Shing Mun dep.	22.50	11.55	11.50	1.10	2.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	8.10
Shing Mun dep.	23.05	12.10	12.05	1.25	2.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	8.25
Shing Mun dep.	23.20	12.25	12.20	1.40	2.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	8.40
Shing Mun dep.	23.35	12.40	12.35	1.55	2.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	8.55
Shing Mun dep.	23.50	12.55	12.50	2.10	3.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	9.10
Shing Mun dep.	24.05	1.10	1.05	2.25	3.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	9.25
Shing Mun dep.	24.20	1.25	1.20	2.40	3.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	9.40
Shing Mun dep.	24.35	1.40	1.35	2.55	3.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	9.55
Shing Mun dep.	24.50	1.55	1.50	3.10	4.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	10.10
Shing Mun dep.	25.05	2.10	2.05	3.25	4.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	10.25
Shing Mun dep.	25.20	2.25	2.20	3.40	4.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	10.40
Shing Mun dep.	25.35	2.40	2.35	3.55	4.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	10.55
Shing Mun dep.	25.50	2.55	2.50	4.10	5.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	11.10
Shing Mun dep.	26.05	2.70	2.65	4.25	5.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	11.25
Shing Mun dep.	26.20	2.85	2.80	4.40	5.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	11.40
Shing Mun dep.	26.35	3.00	2.95	4.55	5.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	11.55
Shing Mun dep.	26.50	3.15	3.10	4.70	5.70	7.70	8.70	9.70	10.70	11.70	11.70
Shing Mun dep.	27.05	3.30	3.25	4.85	5.85	7.85	8.85	9.85	10.85	11.85	11.85
Shing Mun dep.	27.20	3.45	3.40	5.00	6.00	7.90	8.90	9.90	10.90	11.90	11.90
Shing Mun dep.	27.35	3.60	3.55	5.15	6.15	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Shing Mun dep.	27.50	3.75	3.70	5.30	6.30	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	12.10
Shing Mun dep.	28.05	3.90	3.85	5.45	6.45	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	12.20
Shing Mun dep.	28.20	4.05	4.00	5.60	6.60	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	12.30
Shing Mun dep.	28.35	4.20	4.15	5.75	6.75	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	12.40
Shing Mun dep.	28.50	4.35	4.30	5.90	6.90	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	12.50
Shing Mun dep.	29.05	4.50	4.45	6.05	7.05	8.60	9.60	10.60	11.60	12.60	12.60
Shing Mun dep.	29.20	4.65	4.60	6.20	7.20	8.70	9.70	10.70	11.70	12.70	12.70
Shing Mun dep.	29.35	4.80	4.75	6.35	7.35	8.80	9.80	10.80	11.80	12.80	12.80
Shing Mun dep.	29.50	4.95	4.90	6.50	7.50	8.90	9.90	10.90	11.90	12.90	12.90
Shing Mun dep.	30.05	5.10	5.05	6.65	7.65	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	1.00
Shing Mun dep.	30.20	5.25	5.20	6.80	7.80	9.10	10.10	11.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Shing Mun dep.	30.35	5.40	5.35	6.95	7.95	9.20	10.20	11.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Shing Mun dep.	30.50	5.55	5.50	7.10	8.10	9.30	10.30	11.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Shing Mun dep.	31.05	5.70	5.65	7.25	8.25	9.40	10.40	11.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Shing Mun dep.	31.20	5.85	5.80	7.40	8.40	9.50	10.50	11.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Shing Mun dep.	31.35	6.00	5.95	7.55	8.55	9.60	10.60	11.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Shing Mun dep.	31.50	6.15	6.10	7.70	8.70	9.70	10.70	11.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Shing Mun dep.	32.05	6.30	6.25	7.85	8.85	9.80	10.80	11.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Shing Mun dep.	32.20	6.45	6.40	8.00	9.00	9.90	10.90	11.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Shing Mun dep.	32.35	6.60	6.55	8.15	9.15	10.00	11.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Shing Mun dep.	32.50	6.75	6.70	8.30	9.30	10.10	11				

MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

TO
HIRE

FROM

\$10

Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

[28-2]



Wash, wring, starch and iron,
that is what frays your collars;
this trouble is largely prevented
if you wear "SUMMITS."

"SUMMITS" are made from
specially durable materials,
and do not stretch or shrink.
WE STOCK 20 DIFFERENT
STYLES AND NEARLY ALL
IN 1 INCH FITTINGS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VOGES ROAD.

TELEPHONE 39.

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HOME REMEDY WHICH
WORKS WONDERS IN
MAKING SCRAWNY,
UNDEVELOPED MEN
AND WOMEN PLUMP
AND ATTRACTIVE.

Thin persons, particularly those from
ten to thirty pounds under weight, will
be interested to learn of a marvellous
discovery which puts on flesh at the rate
of a pound a day in many instances.
It rounds out the figure and makes thin
folks fat up even if they have been
scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say "Impos-
sible!" Put this new treatment to the
test. The test will tell. It is no sign
that you must remain thin and under-
weight the rest of your life, even if you
have vainly tried every "fatteners" you
ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet
stunts, no detention from business. You
go about as usual, eat what you like. It is
harmless to the most delicate system and
contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol.
It is a concentrated tablet which can be
taken privately. Your nearest friends
need not know what you are doing until
pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying.
Thin men never look like "real money."
They are pushed aside in the race for
success. Bony women are seldom very
popular. Dress will not hide skin and
bones. All men admire fine figures. Take
Bargel and get out of the featherweight
class.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE FORD DISPENSARY.

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS
(all different) in packets of—
10 Stamps for \$3.00 30 Stamps for \$2.50
20 " " 1.50 40 " " 5.00
25 " " 1.50 50 " " 5.00

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS
of MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAI Y. PANG'S OFFICE

JAPAN AND HER SHIPS NONE FOR WORK ON THE ATLANTIC.

An informal denial has been made by
Japanese Government officials, regarding
the reports printed in Japanese papers as
to what agreements have or have not been
made between the American Government
and Viscount Ishii. The report printed
in the *Tokyo Asahi* is translated by the
Japan Advertiser as follows:—

In reply to the recent press despatches,
that all of the available Japanese ship-
ping will be sent to the Atlantic Ocean,
that Japanese docks will build ships for
England, that Japanese ships will help
to transport war materials for Russia, in
return for the lifting of the American
steel ban; that an agreement has been
reached between the Japanese and the
American Governments concerning it, and
that the agreement will shortly be pub-
lished; an official of the Japanese Govern-
ment said:—

Some time ago it was rumored that
an agreement had been reached between
the Japanese and the American Govern-
ments concerning the question of protec-
tion of the Atlantic Ocean. Now a
similar rumor has come to be circulated
as to the American steel ban question.
So it is not unnatural for some people to
imagine that important matters are under
negotiation between the two nations.

But as far as we know, no such
negotiations are going on between the two
nations. It is true that the American
Government expressed a desire to our
Ambassador Sato that at this time Japan-
ese ships be loaned to America. From
various directions secret detective work
seems to be carried on concerning the
number of ships which Japan might
supply to America. The despatches from
abroad in question may have misrep-
resented this detective work done.

Even if such negotiations as are
rumored should be conducted, Japan,
who declined to comply with the request
of England when such request came, by
explaining conditions prevailing in this
country, cannot oblige America by send-
ing a part of our ships to the Atlantic
Ocean at the request of America.

As for assistance in transporting war
materials for Russia, it is a very com-
plicated problem.

The building of ships for England is
what Japanese shipyards, Government as
well as private, are doing now as far as
possible. There is no need of discussing
the matter now.

Viewed in this light, all the reports
in question may be misrepresentations of
facts.

SHIPPING NOTES.

N.Y.K. TAKING OFF FOUR
EUROPEAN LINERS.

It is reported that, at the wish of the
Japanese Government, the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha will withdraw from its European
service the *Fushimi Maru*, *Kakino*,
and *Sunagata*, the largest vessels of its
fleet, and place them on the Puget Sound
Line to relieve the shipping congestion
at the ports on the Pacific Coast.

ENLARGING THE DOCKS AT
DAIREN.

The South Manchuria Railway Railway
is enlarging the docks at Dairen to meet
the increased volume of business. Since
the port came into the possession of
Japan, over 2,000,000 tons of cargo have
been handled yearly. With the rapid
development of Manchuria and Mongolia
the Company has been forced to increase
the dock facilities.

BUILT AND LAUNCHED UPSIDE
DOWN.

A report from Christiania, Norway,
says:—The first Norwegian iron and concrete
boat has been launched at the Porsgrun
Cement Works in the presence of
Prime Minister Knudsen. The boat
was built entirely on a new system,
with the bottom up, from which
extraordinary position the launching
took place. The underlying sludges
guided out with the ship. When the water
was reached the hull was detached from
the sludges. The ship gradually sank to
a certain point and then slowly righted
itself.

The Prime Minister, who was formerly
a civil engineer, emphasized the impor-
tance of the invention, by which it is hoped
to build ships in a remarkably short time.
This ship of 200 tons was built in three
weeks, but the next will require only
about half that time.

It is intended to start wholesale build-
ing of iron and concrete boats of 200 to
500 and 1,000 tons. The last named can
be completed in six weeks.

THE RED ENSIGN.

TO SECURE BRITISH CREWS FOR
MERCHANT SERVICE.

"This is nothing less than revolution
in our ideas of what is good enough for
Jack," said a London shipowner in dis-
cussing the improved accommodation for
the crew in the new standardised ships.
The usual pre-war view of the require-
ments of the men sailing under the Red
Ensign was a disgrace to our flag; but
freights and working expenses, which
were the only factors operative in the
design of ships that were passenger
ships, left a shipowner with little latitude.
"Again, I am bound to admit that the
type of worker attracted by the wages and
working conditions of the merchant ser-
vice had fallen so low that he made bet-
ter quarters as dirty and unpleasant as
the worst. Generally, you know, he was
a foreigner.

But, with the reputation the British
merchant seaman and fisherman have won
in this war, and such recognition of their
deserts as this small beginning, I hope
to see the Red Ensign return to its old
glory, and to recover the best ships and
best sailors in the world."

OUR MERCHANT CAPTAINS IN GERMAN PRISONS. NOT INTERED IN OFFICERS' CAMPS.

There has been much concern over the
fact that the captains of British merchant
ships who have been taken captive by
enemy submarines and raiders have been
relegated from the officers' internment
camps in Germany and Austria to the ordi-
nary internment camps, owing, as they
have been informed by the Germans, to
the fact that the requisite financial pro-
vision has not been made for their inter-
ment in the officers' camps. Amongst
those from whom urgent Captain James
Blakie, of the *Anchor* liner *Caledonia*,
writing in the name of himself and some
thirty-five other merchant captains in a
like position. The Merchant Service
Guild have dealt with this as an urgent
matter, having at once communicated
with the Foreign Office, whilst the Chair-
man of their Parliamentary Committee
(Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P.) also interposed
himself in it.

The result is that Mr. Peto has now been
informed by the Foreign Office that assur-
ances were given to the British representa-
tives that these officers would be returned
to officers' camps, but it is not possible
to say whether this has as yet been carried
out. It is further added that the ar-
rangements for the necessary payments are
now in the hands of the Board of Trade.

QUIS CUSTODIET?

There is a story told in Hongkong
(says the *N.C. Daily News*) of an enter-
prising Chinese who shouldered a ladder
into the Police Court while a case was
on, placed it against the wall and, mount-
ing it, took down the court clock. No
one asked what he wanted with it, they
all assumed the timepiece was to undergo
repairs. Whether it did or not is un-
known, the clock never came back.
Shanghai has a parallel in the story of
a Chinese who was charged at the Mixed
Court for the purpose of committing a
riot, and also with stealing a gold
watch which the property of Sgt. J.
Mason. Det-Sgt. Prosser told the
Court that the defendant was found on
September 22nd on the premises of the
Central Police Station and on account of
his suspicious behaviour he was arrested.
It was found that on September 22nd
he gained access to the living quarters
on the pretext that he had come to mend
some locks and had been successful in
stealing the watch and the gold watch.
For these audacious offences he was
sent to prison for four months.

MINING IN FORMOSA.

People are mad on mining enterprises
in Formosa just now (says the *Kobe
Mercury*). Many leading Japanese mine
owners are prospecting for various ores.
Several parties are at work in the moun-
tain regions inhabited by the aborigines.
It is reported that some of them have
already rewarded for their efforts. The
Mitsui Mining Company has organized a
party of over 40 men to search for copper
mines. The party is now in Taipei and
was expected to leave for the hills on Sep-
tember 23rd. As the district is considered
a very promising one for copper deposits,
much interest is being aroused by the ex-
pedition. It is reported that so far 87
applications have been lodged with the
Government-General for permission to
undertake trial diggings.

OMNIBUS SERVICE FOR PEKING.

Before many months have elapsed
Peking will be provided with an up-to-
date omnibus service in all its principal
streets.

Originally there was a proposal to build
a tramway line, but as the Government
has already spent the proceeds of the loan
for other purposes than this, and as it is
unlikely that it will be able in the im-
mediate future to undertake the task,
five enterprising merchants, headed by
Chao Yi-tung, have organized an omnibus
company and submitted to the Govern-
ment a draft of its regulations for ap-
proval and registration. All the main
streets will be traversed by the new
vehicles, which will also run between the
city and the Imperial Summer Gardens
and Tangshan.

JAPAN'S SPECIE RESERVE.

The specie reserve of Japan amounted
on September 15th to Y1,004,000,000,
an increase of Y29,000,000 as compared
with the end of August. This forms a record
in the financial history of Japan.

THE VILE-MINDED HUN.

The *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Munich,
a weekly correspondent "who has just
returned from London," that girls and
women represented every status of
society, are daily to be seen, naked and
unashamed, taking a sun-bath in Trafal-
gar-square.

"Under the influence of the tropical
heat that has for some time prevailed in
London, the prudishness of the popula-
tion—the war had already made many
a puncture in its shield—has completely
evaporated.

"To-day there may be met with in the
historic Trafalgar-square fair ladies
whose costume consists solely of a writ-
ing, and who frequent this favourite
spot to take their daily air and sun-bath.
Nor must it be supposed that this happy,
undressed throng is made up only of the
little city girl clerks, of the typists, and
of those 'ladies' who are such only by
society. No, many are the feminine
pillars of London society, who thus dis-
port themselves under the very shadow of
scandalised Nelson."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI"
SAN PO.]

CANTON, October 1st.

CIVIL GOVERNOR RETURNED.
The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon return-
ed to Canton on the 29th. He has handed
over his former post (Defence Commis-
sioner of Shui Hing) to Chak Wong.
THE TICHU'S COMPANION.
It is officially announced that the
Tichu, Chan Ping-kwan, accompanied
by Admiral Ching Pik-kwong, arrived at
Nanning yesterday. Both will return to
Canton after they have consulted with
the General.

TRADE FOR EUROPE.
A telegram from the Peking Govern-
ment has been received by the Authorities
asking whether they approve the sending
of troops to Europe. The question will
be discussed when the Tichu returns.

A QUESTION OF PAY.
General Luk Wing-ling has ordered
numerous regiments to Kwangsi to re-
place those which have been sent to
Hunan. Some of them have already gone
but others are suspicious as to whether
they will obtain their expenses and pay
from Kwangsi. The Commanders have
been informed that they will be paid by
the Kwangtung treasury.

DR. SUN'S BADGE.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen has given all members
of his Staff a badge which is comprised
of the Generalissimo's chop. The badge
is to be worn whilst at Dr. Sun's head-
quarters and punishment will be inflicted if
the badge is lost.

REPRISAL.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen offered a reward of
\$100,000 for the arrest of the Premier and
some others when he heard that an order
for his own arrest had been made by the
Peking Public Prosecutors.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION
OF OPIUM BY SHIP'S ENGINEER.

Mr. Wm. Alex. Piper, second engineer
of s.s. *Tung Shing*, was charged with the
unlawful possession of 748 bags of opium,
valued at \$10,000, and Government opium.
A Chinese cabin boy was also charged with
aiding and abetting the defendant.
Mr. Crist appeared for Mr. Piper.
The case was remanded until to-day.

CANTONESE OFFICIAL AND HIS ARMOURY.

A Cantonese official was charged before
Mr. Wood, with possessing an automatic
revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition
without a permit from the Captain
Superintendent of Police.
Inspector Gordon said the defendant
made no effort to conceal the arms. He
was allowed bail by the police on a
personal bond of \$50.
Defendant failed to appear, and His
Worship ordered the bail to be estreated.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

The Chinese coxswain of the steam
launch *Oriental* was charged before Mr.
Dyer Ball with assaulting Mr. Wm. H.
Macfarlane, engineer of the Hongkong
Ice Factory, at Lai Chi Kok on the 29th
ult.

It appeared that, in the course of an
altercation, defendant picked up a piece
of wood and struck complainant, who
was sent to hospital with a fractured
skull as a result.
The case was remanded for a week.

PEAK TRAM TICKET COLLECTOR DISCHARGED.

The case was resumed before Mr. Dyer
Ball, yesterday afternoon, in which a
ticket collector on the Peak Tramway
was charged with embezzling his em-
ployers' money.
Mr. Shenton prosecuted, and Mr. Leo
d'Almeida defended.
Mr. G. Rapp deposed that the defend-
ant had always borne a good character,
and that he had received no complaints
against him.
After hearing further evidence, his
Worship said there was not sufficient
evidence to convict, and defendant was
accordingly discharged.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED LARCENY FROM A YACHT.

A sampan lad was charged before Mr.
Wood with attempted larceny from Mr.
D. K. Blair's yacht *Niobe*, anchored
off the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club at
North Point.

It was stated that there had been frequent
thefts from yachts of late, and Mr.
Blair has lost some sail cover worth \$55.
There had also been attempts to enter
the Club's premises at night. A watch
was therefore set with the result that the
defendant was seen at 11.30 p.m. on the
29th ult. to board the *Niobe*. The alarm
was given and he was arrested. The case
was adjourned until to-day.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese Chauffeur employed by the
Exile Garage was charged before Mr.
Wood, yesterday, with killing a boy by
running over him, on the evening of the
29th instant.
The offence was alleged to have been
committed near Centre Street, on Satur-
day, at about 7.15 p.m. while the defend-
ant was driving a car along Des Vaux
Road from West to East.
Inspector O'Sullivan deposed that the
passengers all left the car before the
police arrived, and he could not be
traced. Several witnesses deposed that
defendant was driving the car at a high
speed, and neglected to sound the horn.
The case was adjourned until Wednes-
day afternoon, bail being fixed at \$250.

SPORT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AQUATIC
SPORTS.

Queen's College annual aquatic sports
were held yesterday afternoon at the
V.R.C. in the presence of a large
gathering of school-boys and teachers.

The annual team race open to all
schools in the Colony for the Coronation
Shield brought nine entries and had to
be run off in two heats. In the final were
Queen's College, St. Joseph's College,
the Diocesan, Kowloon and Victoria
Schools, and the race caused great excite-
ment. St. Joseph's won by 5 yards from
Queen's, who were a similar distance
ahead of Victoria. This is the 5th
year of the competition, and St. Joseph's
name goes on the shield for the first time.

The School Championship was obtained
by Douglas Laing, who is a very pro-
mising swimmer for his age. The 50
yards handicap was won by Ko King
Fan from the back mark in 30 secs.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs.
W. G. Liti, who, at the close of the
ceremony, was handed a bouquet and
thanked for her presence by the school
champion.

The results of the various events were
as follow:—

JUNIOR SCHOOL RACE.—1, Chan Chi
Wei; 2, Mok Ying Kwai.

GRACEFUL DIVING.—1, D. Laing; 2, A.
Runjahn; 3, Lo Man Ho.

50 YARDS HANDICAP.—1, Ko King Fan
(scratch); 2, Ip Shiu Oi; 3, A. Wahab.
Time, 30 secs.

GRACEFUL SWIMMING.—1, Ko Yau
Cheong; 2, D. Laing; 3, Ko King Fan.

JUNIOR PLUNGE.—1, Chan Chi Wei.

CHINESE MASTERS' RACE.—1, Mr. To
Yiu Shing; 2, Mr. Chan Mo Tong; 3, Mr.
Kwok Kai Fat.

INVITATION TEAM RACE.—Open to all
schools in the Colony. Holders 1916,
Kowloon British School.—1, St. Joseph's
College; 2, Queen's College.

DIVING FOR PLATES.—Ko Yau Cheong
and A. Mahomet tied for first place with
10 plates each; 2, Ho Leung Wan.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.—1, D. Laing;
2, Ko King Fan; 3, Ho Leung Wan.
Time, 69 secs.

TWO LENGTHS BREAST STROKE.—1, Ip
Shiu Oi; 2, Ko Yau Cheong; 3, Ko King
Fan.

SENIOR PLUNGE.—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko
Yau Cheong; 3, Lo Man Ho.

ENGLISH MASTERS' HANDICAP.—1, Mr. J.
Halston (4 secs.); 2, Mr. J. C. Fletcher
(scratch).

SCHOOL CHAMPION.—Douglas Laing, 15
points.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

8th COY. R.G.A. 3, 8th COY. R.G.A. 0.

These teams met at the Happy Valley
yesterday in a friendly encounter. The
game, in the early stages, was fast and
even. The Lyemum Company was the first
to score. Halls, at inside left, beating
Barrowdale with a good shot. A good
individual effort by Green was stopped
by Dickenson; in fact the efforts of the
former were rather effectively attended
to by the latter throughout the game.
The 88th then made an attack on their
opponents goal and Taylor put in a good
shot which Attwood managed to save. The
83rd Coy. broke away again and Town-
send took the ball well down the field,
but was eventually robbed. At half time
the 83rd Coy. was leading by the only
goal.

Soon after the resumption of play,
Swan put in a shot from the right wing
which Barrowdale allowed to pass between
his legs. The headquarters team tried
hard after this, to reduce the lead, but
without success, and before the final
whistle sounded Halls had headed the
third goal into the net, from a scramble
in the goal mouth. Lieut. A. E. Hall,
R.G.A. acted as Referee.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MEETING.

A football meeting was held in Vic-
toria Barracks yesterday evening, the
principal business being the arrangement
of fixtures for the Secretaries. Master
Gunner G. T. May occupied the chair,
presiding over a large attendance. Mr.
Pasco, of the Kowloon F. C. was elected
to fill the vacancy in the League Man-
agement Committee. It was announced
that all those who had been nominated as
officials at the general meeting had
accepted. It was also stated that it has
been decided to print an official hand-
book, which will contain much useful
information in connection with local
football. It is feared that a difficulty
will be experienced in obtaining enough
referees, and an examination will be held
about the middle of the month for any
men desirous of taking up these very
necessary duties. Names of candidates
for examination should be sent to Mr.
R. W. Black at the Naval Yard as early
as possible.

The first league matches will commence
on Wednesday the 24th inst. when the
88th Company R.G.A. will meet the 87th
Company R.G.A. and the Middlesex Res.
the Royal Engineers Res., both matches
being in the second division.

PRESENTS TO IMPORT AND EXPORT OFFICIALS.

PRACTICE ADMITTED.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION FAILS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, Kinsbaro Tokagi, the manager of the firm of Tong Sang & Co., was charged with offering a gold watch and chain to John Daniel Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Department, on August 13th, with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Garfield, appeared for the defence.

The following jury were empanelled: C. B. Brown, F. W. McKerns, Geo. Grot, W. Forsythe, J. A. Borges, T. M. Pereira and Geo. Ireland.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General in opening the case, pointed out that the bestowing of presents on public servants was not allowed. Though it might be a common practice for presents to be given in businesses outside the Government, it was illegal in the Civil Service. The jury would appreciate the points of the case better perhaps if he told them that since the war, restrictions had been brought into force which were not necessary in peace time. One of the most important clauses in the Regulations was one dealing with the exportation of metals, and the firm of which prisoner was manager were large exporters of metals. The offence was committed on August 13th. On that day the prisoner went to the Imports and Exports office about some iron piping, some pig iron and steel plates which he wished to export. He mentioned that he would like to export the steel plates in larger quantities than was allowed under the regulations. A conversation subsequently took place with Mr. Lloyd, and when prisoner was leaving he left a parcel on the desk saying "Please accept." The inference was that the present was offered to induce Mr. Lloyd to give him the permits quickly and to treat them with a little more leniency than was allowed.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd gave evidence bearing out the statements made by the Hon. Attorney-General.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, he said that he did not know much about Japanese customs. He knew that Christmas and New Year were regarded as important periods, but he did not know that there was any special significance attached to the mid-summer period.

Is this the first time that you have received a present under such circumstances? Under such circumstances, yes. Do you remember January 3rd of this year? Not especially.

On January 3rd of this year you accepted from the prisoner a pair of gold and jade links?—I cannot remember.

Are presents so numerous that you cannot remember receiving a pair of gold and jade links from a Japanese trader?—Most of the important Japanese firms sent similar presents to the Superintendent, and to me and other officers. After consultation upon the subject the Superintendent thought it was politic to accept them.

By the Chief Justice—The Superintendent gave instructions that I should not refuse the presents, and considered it was politic to accept them.

Mr. Jenkin—The Superintendent was not then Mr. Trotman?—No, Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. Jenkin, continuing—In accordance with that policy, presents were accepted from important Japanese firms who had dealings with you in connection with imports and exports?—I won't say many. Probably three or four.

You still say you do not remember if you received a pair of gold and jade links from the prisoner?—I don't remember.

The Chief Justice—Surely you can remember if you had a pair of sleeve links given to you?—No, I cannot. I had various presents.

The Chief Justice—You say presents were received. By whom?—By the Superintendent, and by me.

Mr. Jenkin—Was Mr. Burn one of the lucky ones?—I don't know.

A bit book was then handed in containing an entry addressed to Mr. Lloyd personally, and Mr. Jenkin suggested that this referred to the links, but Mr. Lloyd still maintained that he could not remember.

Mr. Jenkin—You are a lucky man to receive so many presents that you do not know what you do receive.

Mr. Jenkin—Did Mr. Hutchison receive presents in the same way?—Yes.

A paper with a name written upon it was then handed to the witness, and he was asked whether the man whose name was written had also received presents at Christmas. The witness replied that he did not know. Mr. Jenkin explained that his object was simply to show that presents had been given to those who could not have been expected to influence the course of the Imports and Exports business. The name on the paper was not mentioned in Court.

Mr. Jenkin, continuing—It would follow upon the policy laid down by the Superintendent that merchants would be led to believe that the Government officials in the Imports and Exports department could properly receive presents?—I do not agree at all.

Will you tell me why they should not draw that inference? Will you tell me what they were told when the presents were accepted by you that would lead them to believe that the Superintendent could not properly receive presents?—I do not remember telling them anything. I have never heard of Japanese giving presents except at Christmas and New Year.

I put it to you that they give them at mid-summer, which is from August 10th to August 13th. Please look at this catalogue published by a large shop in Tokyo. Is it not stated that there is a list of presents for the "mid-summer present season"?—There is something about middle and something about presents. The Japanese festivals are more or less in harmony with the Chinese calendar.

Do you know anything about the Chinese calendar?—Well, presents would be given yesterday.

Did you get any?—No, I was not fortunate.

Up to the time the prisoner put the watch and chain on your desk did he do anything, either by word or action, which looked as though he was trying to influence your conduct in any way?—No.

In other words, except for placing that parcel on your desk he has been perfectly straight and above board?—Yes.

The firm of which the prisoner is the manager are probably the biggest exporters to Japan in the Colony?—Yes.

Will you take it from me that every month their turnover in trade is about one and a half million dollars?—Yes, I should put it at about that.

On which it follows—assuming for the moment that this watch and chain had not been given—that this firm would give the Imports and Exports Office great trouble and more work than any other firm in the Colony?—No, because this firm export in large quantities at once. Actually the number of permits required is considerably below that of many other firms.

The question was put in a slightly different form, and witness asked Counsel to define what he meant by trouble. Did he infer that his client gave the Imports and Exports Office unnecessary trouble?

The Chief Justice—If they are the largest exporters it is probable that they give you a great deal of trouble—not necessarily trouble, but work.

Mr. Jenkin—By reason of the fact that cargo is often shut out of ships many permits have to be altered or reissued in order that the remainder of the cargo may go on other ships?—Yes, and prisoner's firm are very unlucky in that respect.

Prisoner would have most of his interviews with you?—About half.

Did he have many with you?—Not many.

When the prisoner visited you at Stewart Terrace to consult with you upon matters relating to the Imports and Exports, everything was straight and above board?—Yes.

He has expressed himself on more than one occasion grateful to you, and obliged to you and sorry for the bother he has always caused you?—Yes, he has thanked me every time he came to see me.

Referring to the parcel he placed on the desk, why did you not ask him what he was leaving his property there for?—As he left it for me there was no reason to ask him such a question.

Did you ask him why he requested you to accept anything?—No.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KIDNAPPING CASES.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Puisne Judge, two Chinese, of no fixed abode, were charged that they did by force or fraud take away a child named Mok Mau, who was under the age of 14 years, with intent to deprive its lawful guardian of the charge and possession of the child.

The following were the jury: Messrs. D. M. Ross, A. M. Souza, V. C. da Costa, Gonsalves, T. Oliphant, J. G. Garraway, A. N. Booles, and J. A. Barnadas.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, gave an outline of the facts and stated that the child was found at Macao.

Both prisoners were found guilty, and one was sentenced to five years' hard labour and the other to three years.

A CHILD OF TWO YEARS.

Wong Kin was charged with kidnapping a small boy named Kan Tong, aged two years.

Prisoner was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

September 29th, 4 p.m.
Typhoon in about 120deg. Long E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving N.

September 29th, 8 p.m.
Typhoon in about 112deg. Long E. and 16deg. Lat. N., moving W.

September 30th, 1 p.m.
Typhoon in about 133deg. Long E. and 30deg. Lat. N., recurring north-eastward.

The Chief Justice—Did you not ask him "What is this?"—I wanted to see the Superintendent first.

The Chief Justice—It was your object in not opening the parcel to trap him, so to speak?—I wanted to see the Superintendent first to ascertain from him what should be my action in regard to this matter.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin—In other words you wanted to know if the policy would be laid down again as it was in the New Year?—No.

Or if the New Year policy covered it?—No.

Did you think it was a present?—At the time I thought it was a present with a view to influencing my conduct.

Really, you have the words of the Ordinance off-hand. You thought that, when the prisoner put the parcel on your desk?—Yes.

In what respect do you think it was intended to influence your conduct?—I don't know.

Referring to the seasons during which presents were given, the Chief Justice asked witness, if the prisoner gave him gold sleeve links as a present at Christmas and a gold watch and chain at mid-summer, why one should be a serious offence and the other not?—Witness replied that it was the custom at the New Year for Japanese to make these presents to Europeans, but he had never heard of such presents being given at mid-summer.

Mr. D. W. Trotman, Acting-Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, was then called and stated that there was nothing to prevent Mr. Lloyd signing any permit whatever, whether it complied with the rules or not. If he signed a permit improperly it might be found out later. In the meantime the goods might have been shipped.

The Hon. Attorney-General, addressing the jury, said that in view of the former presents of the same kind, and in view of the evidence which they had heard regarding the custom among the Japanese of giving presents at the time of the year in question, although presents had never been given before at that season in the Imports and Exports Department, he did not feel that he could put his case very strongly. At the same time he did not feel that he could withdraw it, because he could not agree that even at that period of the year, it was proper to take presents of that kind from a trader. He would leave the matter to the jury.

It was open for them to find that the prisoner had given this watch and chain with a view to influencing the conduct of Mr. Lloyd in connection with the particular metals which were then being exported. He, however, did not wish to press the case.

The Chief Justice summed up briefly, and the jury, without leaving the box, stated that the prosecution had not made out its case. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The Hon. Attorney-General, before the Court rose, said he did not want the course he had taken in that case to be interpreted as an admission in any way that the Government considered that the acceptance of presents of this class by officials of a department like the Imports and Exports Office was proper.

MILITARISM IN HONGKONG.

In a leading article entitled "Militarism in Hongkong," the *Japan Chronicle* discusses in detail the recent episode in connection with the enforcement of military service in the Colony.

After remarking that "the opposition was successful all along the line," our contemporary proceeds:—

"But the episode is of great interest and significance. It shows that the British bureaucracy, or an influential part of it, would like to adopt the same measures that have proved so disastrous in Germany; that it has no belief in the declaration that this is a war to end war; that it does not believe in the crushing of militarism, but only in transferring the power given by militarism from Germany to British. Of course, the assertion is made that the militarism is proposed to adopt is for purposes of defence, not offence, but this is exactly what was claimed by Germany, and we have seen the result. Many thousands of gallant men who took arms at the outbreak of the war, and sacrificed their lives in the belief that they were helping to make war impossible in the future, would never have volunteered if they had believed that the war would simply have riveted upon Britain the chains that had so long fettered the German people."

Such a proposal as that fathered by the Governor of Hongkong and his obedient subordinates is treason to the cause of the Allies, and when it becomes known in England must make thousands wonder whether there is any sincerity in official statements concerning the objects of the war.

Happily the Colonial Office saw the danger in time, and by prompt action prevented the Governor of Hongkong from placing a weapon in the hands of those who have opposed the war from the beginning. It is realised in London as it does not seem to be in Hongkong that the people will not submit to be dragged into militarism, and that any suspicion that the bureaucracy, military or civil, has such an intention would cause the collapse of the Government.

When it is seen that the members of the middle class, from whom the bulk of the Hongkong residents are derived, though ready to submit to any inconvenience while the war is in operation, offer implacable opposition to a proposal that conscription should survive the war, it may be judged how such a proposal is likely to be received by the working classes in the United Kingdom. It has been said that there are many influential people who would have been sorry if the war had been won without the institution of conscription, believing that once the measure was on the statute book it would never be removed. The Hongkong episode shows that such people are mistaken if they believed that conscription is to be made a permanency. To the great majority of English people, as to the great majority of Americans, the war is being waged with the object of making the world safe for democracy. The case of Germany shows that this is impossible so long as nations are bound in the fetters of conscription and thus placed at the mercy of their rulers.

PUBLISHER'S BREACH OF THE REGULATIONS.

FAILING TO REGISTER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Tang Yun Chi and Pan Han Choi were charged.

(1) That on the 17th and 18th of Aug. they, being printers and publishers of the *Chung Ngai San Po*, did print and publish such newspaper without having made and subscribed a declaration in the Newspaper Register before the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Form 1 in the schedule to Ord. 4 of 1893, sec. 3 and 4.

(2) That on the transfer of the said newspaper on or about the 19th July, 1917, or within 21 days thereafter, they failed to appear before the Registrar of the Supreme Court and subscribe a declaration in the Newspaper Register in Form 3 in the schedule to Ord. 4 of 1893, sec. 6 and 7.

(3) That they printed and published on the 17th and 18th August, 1917, such newspaper without previously entering into a bond before the Registrar.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor, (Mr. Leo Longinotto) prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson defended.

Mr. Davidson said he had been instructed to plead guilty on behalf of the first defendant and to express regret. The second defendant, however, was neither the printer nor publisher, but was the salaried editor. The *Hongkong Daily Press* was the printer according to the law.

Mr. Longinotto replied that, according to the agreement made between a certain Lau Kai To and the *Hongkong Daily Press*, the latter Company provided only the type and machinery, while the former had to find editors, compositors and even the paper on which they printed.

After evidence had been given by Mr. Hugh Nisbet, Registrar, the case was adjourned to next Wednesday.

INTIMATIONS

"OUR + DAY"

18th OCT., 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

FOR CASH ONLY.

FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:
SMART AUTUMN MILLINERY.

WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED
VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.

BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Oct. 10th
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 4th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).
Special care is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers' meals be prepared.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO-KUWA-KUWA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, timetables, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road
Telephone 111.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.

WE HAVE This Day been Appointed AGENTS of the "GLEN" LINE, LTD. All enquiries should henceforth be addressed to the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, "GLEN" LINE, LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1037]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

BOXING!

CLASSES for Youth and Boys begin this month.

TUESDAYS—General Classes 5.15-7.15 P.M.
FRIDAYS—For British Youth and Boys 6.15-7.15 P.M.

Instructor: (Mr. H. MARRIOTT) ("Kid" MARRIOTT).

There will be an entrance fee and a monthly fee payable in advance.

Full particulars can be obtained from—
THE SECRETARY,
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE. [1039]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$100,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 3rd October, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenders to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 4th October, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 4th October, 1917, required for each \$1,000—Tientsin currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$1,000 for telegraphic transfer on the London (Londoners) of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Form of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract, thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained per personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. TRUMSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917. [1039]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NINGCHOW" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd October or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [1100]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ELPENOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd October or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [1101]

INTIMATIONS

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

WE HAVE Appointed Mr. SIMON TSE YAN, alias TSE KA PO, to Act as Comptroller of this Company's Branch Office in Hongkong, from the 1st October, 1917.

B. MOHI, Manager. [1032]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to Queen's Building, The Robert Dollar Co. HONGKONG IMPORT AND CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT COMPANY. [1033]

C. T. BOWRING & CO. LTD., LONDON.

(Bowring & Co., New York Correspondent.)

DESIRE to appoint LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in HONGKONG, in connection with their Import and Export Department (Produce General Merchandise, etc.). Established British Firms preferred. Apply direct to London, giving full details and credentials. [1034]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

Announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

WM. R. RATHVON, C.S.B.

at

THEATRE ROYAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1917.

at 5.30 P.M.

[1087]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088]

8% MILITARY LOAN.

THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Third Drawing for the Redemption of the 8% Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October, 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,700,000.

The serial numbers of Drawn Bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Peking, 8th September, 1917. [1084]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cupboards, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yaumatei service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

A. M. GALE, Secretary.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1917.

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1916," as amended from time to time by Ordinances 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and 77 of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 20') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (63' x 23'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leam, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be entered into by the purchaser undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced on bringing the Memorandum of Association in conformity with the provisions of such provisions.
- Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,

Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 29th June, 1917. [913]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports for identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Persons of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

DEATH.

JOSELAND.—Killed in action in East Africa, on 22nd September, Lieut. ARTHUR N. JOSELAND, 1st Nigeria Regt., and formerly of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong. [1088]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND OCTOBER, 1917.

PROBLEMS OF PROSPERITY.

VIEWED from outside, Japan's economic position is now very good. Since the war started Japan has found a greatly increased demand for her manufactures, so that while the imports show a more than normal increase, the balance of trade has been for a long time in favour of the exports. This has turned Japan from a debtor into a creditor country, and has caused such a flow of gold to her shores as to attract the attention of American financiers. The specie held abroad has also been augmented, and, altogether, it is now calculated that Japan holds sufficient to pay off the entire national debt. She has already floated several loans for the Allies—principally to assist them in meeting the bills for the ammunition and supplies ordered from her—but these have been mere dropping the bucket, and, although there has been some falling off lately in the excess of exports, the plethora of gold and the consequent inflation of the currency are causing the Government some concern. For the first time in its history, the Bank of Japan finds its note issue on a level with its specie reserve, a state of affairs which indicates an extraordinary stock of money.

Now, however, that the dream of Japanese economists has been realised, and Japan is selling more than she buys, the situation created is not so favourable to the country as was expected. In the first place, there has been a great increase in the cost of living—not, of course, commensurate with the increase in Britain and France, where supplies have actually been cut off, but sufficient to embarrass seriously the not overpaid Japanese workmen. The increase has affected those articles of domestic consumption which

are freely produced in the country, such as rice and other native foodstuffs. Japan has had excellent rice crops ever since the Russo-Japanese war. The rise in the price of rice, therefore, is abnormal. The price has been high for some time past, though no higher than it was in 1913, the year before the war broke out; but now it has soared up to a figure beyond record in prosperous times, and this in spite of the fact that the rice crop this year is now certain of being a good one, the critical period having passed. It is this increase in the price of native products which has caused concern and induced the Government to obtain power to restrict prices or prevent the formation of "corners."

Most of the trades seem very busy, but there is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the workers, and this has manifested itself in numerous strikes having for their object an increase of wages. It would thus appear that employers have not shown any general tendency to allow their employees to participate in the general prosperity, or, alternatively, that the increased cost of living exceeds any extra wages which the workers have been able to obtain by way of overtime or otherwise. A large part of Japan's increased wealth has fallen into comparatively few hands. Shipowners have profited largely by reason of the great demand for bottoms. Shipbuilders have profited somewhat less, and merchants less still, as the very causes which have added to the shipowners' wealth have reduced the extra profits which the merchants have been reaping from the increased demand. Apart from these classes, and those connected with them, there are few who have benefited, while a great number have suffered, from the increase in Japan's wealth.

The fact seems to be that Japan is experiencing the effect of the economic principle that gold is not wealth, but merely an article of exchange. In the days when Japan's foreign trade showed a balance between imports and exports, or even an excess in favour of the former, there was more widespread prosperity, especially at the time when the Customs duties were restricted by her treaties with the Powers. The increase in the cost of living began when the Customs duties were raised to their present average of 20 per cent, and now that the imports have been largely cut off and competition rendered still weaker, the cost of living is going up by leaps and bounds. It is true that Japan's imports have increased since the war started, but the increase has been solely in raw material for use in her industries. Self-support is proving an expensive experience for her, and, although the Government is now making efforts to keep down prices, the vernacular Press rightly describes them as milk-and-water measures. The disposal of the specie amassed is one of the problems which the Government finds very difficult to solve. No decrease of taxation is possible—indeed, if Japan, as the result of the Conference with the United States, decides to participate even more extensively in the war, there is a probability that taxation will be increased. At least, that is the opinion of Baron Medart, who has been appointed the head of an Economic Mission to America to consult as to ways and means. The amateur financier might think that the huge surplus accumulated might be employed for this purpose, but, apparently, the Japanese Government is unwilling to allow the State finances to be impoverished, although, of course, the money expended would merely be put into circulation and would not leave the country. So far Japan has suffered least of all the Allies, but it would appear that the general dislocation of international trade caused by the war may, in the end, affect her no less than other countries.

A Japanese stowaway was sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday to a month's hard labour.

Mr. Chow Tsun Min, a Chinese barrister, residing at 12, Po Hing Fong, has reported to the police that his house has been burgled and jewellery to the value of \$6,037 stolen.

A portion of Crown Land—Inland Lot No. 1349—situated in Nathan Road, was sold by public auction at the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon. The area of the plot is 12,200 feet and the annual rent \$150. Mr. To Ching purchased the property at the upset price, which was \$7,000.

The Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Society:—Chev. J. M. Alves, \$25; Mr. G. J. Sequeira, \$15; and Anonymous, \$5.

Six cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony last week—four of enteric fever (two of which were fatal), one of puerperal fever (fatal), and one of paratyphoid fever. The only European case was the last.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Wah On, \$100; Vermilion Dealers' Guild, \$30; Tai Shing Paper Co., \$25.

In connection with the Services' Entertainment Fund "At Home" on Sunday afternoon at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, 771 men of H.M. Services availed themselves of the general invitation during the month of September. On each Sunday afternoon a happy social hour has been spent, and the men have thoroughly enjoyed the good, plain tea provided by the donors of the Fund.

OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE ISSUE.

An unusually large issue of the *Daily Press*, which was accompanied by the special Diamond Jubilee supplement, was sold out at a very early hour yesterday morning. Additional copies were then printed, and all these were quickly distributed. At noon it was impossible to buy the paper either at this office or at any of the agencies in the Colony.

The demand for the Supplement, however, continues. Copies are now being placed on sale at a charge of 50 cents each.

Those who wish to obtain further copies for posting to their friends or business associates at home are advised to make early application, as the edition cannot be reprinted.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged \$1,150
Miss Madge Crapnell 250
\$1,700

TWO HONGKONG MEN KILLED IN ACTION.

CAPT. A. N. JOSELAND AND LIEUT. L. GULL.

The news will be learned with regret by a wide circle in the Colony that two of its former residents, both "Talkoo" men, have made the great sacrifice. Capt. A. N. Joseland, younger brother of Mr. F. E. Joseland, was killed in action in East Africa, on September 22nd; and Lieut. Gull was killed in action in France on July 24th.

Capt. Joseland, who was only 25 years of age, came out to his father in Amoy in 1908, and about two years later entered the Hongkong office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. He was well-known in local sporting circles, and was the tennis champion a few years back. On the outbreak of war he joined the Volunteers, and in December, 1914, he went home to join the Army, obtaining a commission in the East Surrey Regiment. In July, 1915, he was sent to the Cameroons and, after going through that campaign, was transferred, early this year, to East Africa. Capt. Joseland was married only last November to Miss Agnes Macdonald, daughter of Mr. J. Macdonald, Government Marine Engineer, with whom, as well as with Mr. F. E. Joseland, great sympathy will be felt.

Lieut. Leonard Gull came out to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Hongkong office in 1914, and promptly joined the Volunteers. Last year he was transferred to Shanghai, and at the end of the summer he left to offer his services for the front. He went to France last April on the same day that his brother, Mr. E. M. Gull, of the *North-China Daily News*, who holds a commission in the Chinese Labour Corps, arrived in England. The two brothers, however, met for a short time on one occasion in France. The deceased officer was in a Machine-Gun Company and saw much fighting at the front.

Yesterday the Talkoo flags were flown at half-mast.

THE WAR.

HEAVY ATTACKS ON BRITISH FRONT REPULSED.

ANOTHER RAID ON LONDON.

IMPORTANT GAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA

TURKISH GENERAL AND STAFF CAPTURED.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THREE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning, three attacks on the positions between Tower Hamlets and Ploeghen Wood were repulsed, with enemy losses.

The first, to the southward of Reutelbeck, was beaten off by our fire before reaching the position and shortly afterwards, the enemy infantry advanced astride the Ypres-Menin Road under cover of the thick smoke of a barrage and accompanied by flamethrowers. Detachments drove in on the forward post but an immediate counter-attack recaptured the post and also a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

Later, our artillery broke up an attempt to repeat the attack.

The enemy raided our trenches to the east of Loos, and when retiring across "no man's land" we pursued him and recaptured the only prisoner taken.

We killed or made prisoners a number of the enemy.

Despite the unfavourable and wet weather, our aeroplanes, on Saturday and during the night, continued vigorously to bomb aerodromes, dumps and railways, releasing seven tons of bombs.

The chief target was Gontrou aerodrome, where a large fire was caused. A naval pilot fired on and destroyed a balloon shed.

There were comparatively few combats. A German machine was brought down. Two of ours are missing, and one was seen to land, under control.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, October 1st.

A communiqué states that three German attacks at Berry-au-Bas, were repulsed. German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk.

French aeroplanes, on the night of September 25th, bombed the station at Colmar, and enemy establishments, to the north of Soissons, dropping, with successful results, four tons of bombs.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

HEAVY CANNONADING ON THE AISNE.

PARIS, September 30th.

A communiqué states:—The day has been quiet except for heavy cannonading in the Aisne region and on the right bank of the Meuse. There has been no infantry action.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

A communiqué states that there has been very considerable artillery firing at Ponthion, Hurbise and Craonne, on the right bank of the Meuse, and mutual raids elsewhere.

KING OF ITALY ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, September 30th.

The King of Italy has concluded a three days' exhaustive examination of the French Front. His Majesty assured President Poincaré that he has been convinced more than ever of the harmony of the Germans.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY INFANTRY DISPERSED.

LONDON, September 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—There is reciprocal artillery firing.

We dispersed a concentration of infantry east of Polygon Wood and drove off bombers east of Loos.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 30th.

A German official wireless message states:—There is strong artillery firing along the coast between the Yser and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH GENERAL AND STAFF CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 30th.

A British despatch from Mesopotamia states that our troops attacked an advanced position at Mushar, four miles to the east of Ramadil, on Friday.

After occupying Mushar Ridge, they attacked the main positions in the region of Ramadil, from the south-east.

Meanwhile, the cavalry moved wide, round to the westward of the town and after a daylong, and severe battle, they carried the main positions, encircling Ramadil to the east, south-east and south-west.

Two miles from the town the cavalry completed the land cordon to the Euphrates, running on the north side of the town.

The enemy attempted, during the night, to break out, to the westward, but the cavalry headed him back.

The attack was resumed at daybreak on Saturday, and by nine in the morning, the enemy was surrendering everywhere.

The captures include guns, arms, ammunitions and much material and also several thousand prisoners, including Ahmed Bey and his Staff.

The enemy was entirely surprised and practically the whole of the Ramadil garrison fell into our hands.

The troops displayed great gallantry, determination and endurance, under the most difficult conditions.

Another column from Bagdad, on Thursday night, encountered enemy cavalry. After a sharp skirmish, we inflicted casualties and took four prisoners and 300 supply camels.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

LONDON, September 30th.

A British official message states that two groups of aeroplanes, and others flying singly, crossed the Kent and Essex coast, between 6.40 and eight in the evening. They approached London at ten and penetrated the outer defences. Only four or five reached London.

Bombs are reported to have been dropped on Kent, Essex and London. The casualties and damage are not yet known.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LATEST RAID ON LONDON.

DETERMINED CONCERTED ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Press Bureau issues the following:—Reports show that three groups of raiders determinedly and simultaneously attacked London, approaching in different directions.

Anti-aircraft guns broke up the groups and only two machines, or possibly three, penetrated the defences.

Bombs fell in the north-eastern and south-eastern districts.

A fourth group attempted to approach London later, but was driven off, none of the machines penetrating the outer defences.

The raiders dropped bombs in Kent and Essex.

Full reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but both are believed to be comparatively light.

A MOST TERRIFIC CANNONADE.

After the raid warnings last evening, the people sheltered most promptly, and the bright moonlight made many remain in the shelters. Distant gunfire was heard rapidly approaching till it swelled into the most terrible cannonade London has yet heard. The barrage was effective.

Several outlying districts were bombed, but the damage and casualties are not yet reported. When the gunfire ceased, London remained vigilant till the "all clear" signal was given.

The theatres and concerts were not interrupted, though the actors were almost inaudible. The audiences and actors mutually cheered at the conclusion of the raid.

At a promenade concert at Queen's Hall, the pianist played dance music and the audience danced till midnight, and dispersed, cheering.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

The Press Bureau announces that eleven were killed and eighty-two injured in last night's air raid. The material damage is not great.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

A German official wireless message says:—Our aviators attacked docks and warehouses in London and also Raingate, Shoerness and Margate. They caused many conflagrations, and all returned.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AERIAL RAID.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Saturday afternoon on St. Denis Western aerodrome and scored direct hits on sheds at Besonneaux and on tents. A bomb exploded amongst five machines, lined up at the aerodrome. All our machines returned.

RELEASE OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

THE HAGUE, September 30th.

British aviators were rescued on the open sea on the 25th inst. They have been released, their machine being seized.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

OVER 1,400 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, September 30th.

An Italian official message states:—A sudden and bold attack improved our position on the south-eastern edge of the Bainsizza plateau.

We captured the high ground to the south of Podlaka and to the south-eastward of Madoni, taking 40 officers and 1,380 men prisoners.

We maintained the positions against violent counter-attacks.

The enemy's attempts to dislodge us, between Salsedol and Mont St. Gabrielle, failed completely. We took 56 prisoners.

Our air squadrons bombarded, with excellent results, enemy depots at Borje and military works at Pola.

One of our machines did not return. We brought down two enemy machines.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN DEMANDS ON HOLLAND'S EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, October 1st.

The New York Times publishes a report of the negotiations between the Dutch Agricultural Bureau and the German organisation, showing that the Germans demanded an overwhelming percentage of exports.

The American Government regards such an agreement as inequitable and will probably not permit food shipments to Holland until it is modified.

BRITISH WAR MISSION TO OTTAWA.

NEW YORK, October 1st.

A British War Mission, headed by Lord Northcliffe and Lord Reading, is proceeding to Ottawa, to discuss the various aspects of the British, Canadian and American finance, food and munition supplies.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

KERENSKY APPEALS TO DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 30th.

Speaking at the Democratic Conference on the 28th instant, M. Kerensky said General Korniloff demanded that the Petrograd district should be under his authority, as the fall of Riga brought the capital much nearer to the war zone. The Government refused, and General Korniloff then moved suddenly towards Petrograd. The country must now make a great final effort, as anarchy was growing irresistibly and was spreading over the country in enormous waves. He appealed to the Conference to give the Government and the country a decisive lead; otherwise the Revolution would be lost.

EFFECT OF RUSSIA'S WEAKNESS.

PETROGRAD, September 30th.

At the Democratic Conference, M. Verkhovskiy, Minister of War, declared that Russia's weakness had led Germany to offer France and Britain all they wanted, but at the expense of Russia, whose Allies rejected the offer with indignation, believing confidently that the Russian Army would do its duty. The Army and Navy were not refusing to fight, but were animated by a spirit of victory which alone could save Russia.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

A dramatic scene followed M. Kerensky instancing the revolutionary threat to reopen the Finnish Diet. The Nationalists cheered M. Kerensky, who, in confronting it, said the citizens had not yet lost their reason, and added that he appreciated the applause especially when announcement had just been received of the approach of the German Fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

Following M. Verkhovskiy, M. Tchernoff, formerly Minister of Agriculture, opposed the inclusion of the Cadets.

M. Kernenov, a Maximalist, objected to any of the bourgeois parties.

M. Thoretelli declared that a Coalition was imperative.

The Conference adjourned at midnight.

Moscow, September 30th.

The telephonists have gone on strike. Numerous espionage arrests have been made, but as yet there are no details.

It is stated that M. Kerensky is in complete agreement with the Moscow representatives. No appointments have been announced, pending the decision of the Conference.

Food difficulties have led to the prohibition of travellers entering Petrograd unauthorised.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

SYDNEY, September 30th.

The Coal Miners Federation has recommended a return to work on the Government's conditions. A general resumption is expected.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 30th.

Silver is quoted at 49d. The market is quiet.

MIGHTY GERMANY IN EUROPE.

GERMANY HAS REASON TO THANK THE VATICAN.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.

In the Reichstag, Herr Kuehlmann, the Foreign Secretary, said the initiative of the Pope was an imperishable page of glory in the annals of Papal diplomacy, for the Pope threw the word of peace into a conflict threatening to convert Europe into blood-drenched ruins. Germany had every reason to thank the Vatican for the initiative which made it possible again for her to expound without ambiguity the national German policy, for the German Government's reply embodied the will of the overwhelming majority of the German people, being the result of the first collaboration of the Government and the people's representatives in a degree more intimate than any attempted in purely Parliamentary countries. It was ridiculous to allege friction between members of the Government and the brilliant Army leaders to whom Germany owed her present position.

Herr Kuehlmann reviewed the history of Europe during fifty years, claiming that it was more powerful and stronger than before, because of a mighty Germany in its midst. Therefore it was illusory, any, criminal, to suggest that Europe could be reconstructed with a mutilated Prussia and a vague federal conglomeration of States. The chief motive of the German Note was to assist the Pope to create an atmosphere essential to fruitful discussion of the numerous matters dividing the nations. So long as a wretched Entente cherished the illusion that Germany would yet perform penance in sackcloth and ashes, so long the sword must speak. The Pope's *deunche* again placed the nations at the parting of the ways, and once again, before a decisive winter campaign, the possibility was offered to begin the restoration of Europe. It was for Germany's enemies to prove whether they had absorbed the new spirit. A united Germany could not be beaten.

BRITISH ARMY SECOND TO NONE.

LONDON, September 30th.

General Sir William Robertson, speaking in London, said that during 1917 we had taken more prisoners and over four times the number of guns than we had ourselves lost during the whole of the war. Our Army was now second to none in the world; nobody knew that better than the enemy, who was suffering heavy losses and was compelled to utilise younger classes two years and more before their proper time. Our losses were very much lighter than in 1915 and 1916, when our equipment in artillery and aircraft was less satisfactory than at the present.

General Robertson added that he had supreme confidence in all ranks at the Front.

BRITISH SERVICES' PAY INCREASED.

HOSPITAL STOPPAGES ABOLISHED.

LONDON, September 30th.

Increases in Army and Navy pay are announced. Proficiency pay in the Army will be at the rate of threepence or sixpence daily and will be payable after six months' service, instead of two years' service.

There will be an increase of a penny daily in soldiers' pay for each year of war service since the outbreak of war. Men with dependents will be relieved of the present compulsory allotment of sixpence daily for privates and tenpence for sergeants. Hospital stoppages are to be abolished.

Able Seamen will receive threepence daily extra after three years' service, with a corresponding increase in float allowance for Marines. The concessions in the Navy regards hospital stoppages are similar to those in the Army.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

PEKING, October 1st.

A Mandate has been issued ordering the Ministry of the Interior to prepare for the election of a new Parliament. It also convenes the Senate, and proclaims the crime of Sun Wen (or Sun Yat-sen) and the members of the Canton Parliament.

THE FLOODS.

The Premier has asked Li Yuan-hung to return to Peking to avoid the flood, but Li Yuan-hung refused.

The Tientsin flood has not subsided. Floods in Tsinan and Kaifeng are spreading.

LOANS.

Several questions relating to loans are now being discussed by the Minister of Finance and the banks.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

GUARDING OF GERMAN SHIPS.

BUENOS AIRES, September 30th.

The Government services are guarding the interned German steamers in consequence of a threat by the crews to destroy them in the event of a rupture.

THE LUXBURG INCIDENT CLOSED.

The President is expected to announce that the Luxburg incident is closed, and to express disapproval at the attitude of the Chambers.

THE JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA.

JAPAN PREPARED TO DEFEND THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

NEW YORK, September 30th.

Viscount Ishii, speaking at a banquet in honour of the Japanese Mission, proclaimed the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Far East. He declared that not only would Japan not seek to assail the integrity or sovereignty of China, but she would be prepared eventually to defend Chinese independence against any aggression, for she knew that her own landmark would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference with China.

MADAME POINCARÉ'S NARROW ESCAPE.

PARIS, September 30th.

Madame Poincaré, while helping the wounded on the Meuse, narrowly escaped a shell and also bombs from aeroplanes.

KAISER TO MR. GERARD.

BAD TEMPER AND INSULTS.

Examples of the Kaiser's bad temper are given by Mr. Gerard, late American Ambassador in Berlin.

Mr. Gerard says that his request for an audience of the Kaiser had been repeatedly refused.

"When our Military Attaché, Major Langhorne, left in March, 1915, he had a farewell audience with the Kaiser, and then asked him to say to the Kaiser that I had not seen him for so long a time, that I had forgotten what he looked like. Major Langhorne reported to me that he had given this message to the Kaiser, and the Kaiser said: 'I have nothing against Mr. Gerard personally, but I will not see the Ambassador of a country which furnishes arms and ammunition to the enemies of Germany.'"

Mr. Gerard tells how little the six American Army officers attached to the German army were allowed to see. "Nearly everywhere they were subject to insulting remarks or treatment because of Allies from America, and finally, after they had been subjected to deliberate insults at the hands of several German generals, Mackensen particularly distinguishing himself, the United States Government withdrew them from Germany."

Last year Colonel Kuhn, the American Military Attaché, was informed that he could no longer go to any of the fronts.

Colonel Kuhn answered that he was aware of this already. General Nicolai, the German intelligence officer, said that he gave him this information by direct order of General Ludendorff; that Ludendorff had stated that he did not believe America could do more damage to Germany than she had done at war, and he considered America and Germany virtually already engaged in hostilities. On being reported to Washington, Colonel Kuhn was quite naturally "killed."

An Irish girl, at the old school, was running up to a Dublin court. The plaintiff, a handsome woman, and her good-looking daughter, was one of the witnesses. "Gentlemen of the jury," said the plaintiff, "everything in the case is plain—except, of course, Mrs. O'Toole and her charming daughter."

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SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

HOW THEY ARE KNOWN FOR ALL TIME.

Death levels all, we are told, and that this is indeed the truth has been proved in hundreds of instances in this war of the worlds. Private and officer, friend and foe—all lie side by side in the sleep that knows no awakening. Major Willie Redmond, king of good fellows, lies miles away from the land he loved so well, but his grave will never be forgotten, and never will his glory fade. Captain Selous, that grand old man of the African wilds, he, too, rests with those ocean swells between his body and the friends who even now think of him with a dimming of the eyes.

But when the Hun has been beaten to his knees, then will be the opportunity of the father or the mother to visit the grave of the one they loved so well in this life. They will find it without difficulty, for in France a very careful record is kept day by day of the last resting places of those who have made the supreme sacrifice. The graves may be in the corner of an orchard or a field, just a little plot of ground fenced off from the pasture or the plough. But a record is kept in the office near by, and a duplicate is in every case sent home to London.

It is so with the French graves, and, to the everlasting honour of all concerned, it is so when a German, wounded into death, dies in hospital and is buried close by. He is not flung into an unmarked pit, he is buried just as reverently as though he were a friend, his grave is well looked after, and his name appears on the cross at the head of the little grassy mound.

There is little need to give more than one or two instances in which this has been done. Let us just mention one or two. Take as an instance, a little churchyard on the top of a hill within sight of the Ancre, and where can be seen the drooping figure of the Madonna looking down on the market place of Albert. In this little graveyard are rows after rows of the gallant Frenchmen who laid down their lives for their country in 1914 and 1915. Only a few yards away are the graves of two Germans, one—Franz Lasing, the other—unknown. They evidently died somewhere near by, one was identified by his papers on his body, the other apparently had nothing on him to show who he was.

But to-day they are sleeping their last sleep beneath turf, as carefully tended as though they had died for France instead of fighting against her.

A few drops over their graves, and a single strand wire fence protects each from being trampled upon. The turf is, as was, when I saw it closely cropped, and a little branch of immortelles was lying there.

There is another graveyard, made in a field, not so very far from Albert. Here two Germans also lie a few yards away is the grave of a colonel in the British army, and, almost by his side, is the grave of an Ordinance officer who was caught by a shell while he was making a rush for his dug-out during a bombardment.

In one corner is a small wooden shed, inside is an ordinary ledger, and in this the name of every officer and man buried in the graveyard, their regimental numbers, and the number of their grave. I know this is so, for I called there, looking for the grave of a pal who went West in the first of the great pushes, that on the Somme last year.

Take another graveyard freshly made by the side of a rail head. Here are all kinds and conditions of men, but between the graves of our gallant Empire Tommies are the graves of two Germans. They are being carefully looked after and, if they had wives and children, these will one day learn where they are resting. On a slope near Aveluy Wood there is just a little square piece of ground, cut out of the field. An Artillery major, a company sergeant-major, and fifteen men of other ranks are here. And it is so on through and through the fronts of all the Allies. Sometimes there has been a handsome cross made in the regimental workshops, sometimes it is a roughly fashioned one. But the sentiment is all the same. The dead can be located after the war, and who knows it may be some child to those who have been left behind to see where the husband, the brother, or the son, was recently committed to Mother Earth by his comrades and his Padre.

Graves, too, have been discovered almost by chance by those who have learnt a lesson or a relative has "stopped it" near where they have been fighting or working themselves. Take as an instance the discovery of his son's grave by an officer friend of mine. A little rough cross and affixed to it the initials "London" and "were all that the father had to guide him. It was enough to know him well. I once played a game of "straight poker" with him for a pump that belonged to no one, but which we both wanted. I bent him, and I took the pump. He was a sport—and a man.

Tracing where a chum had been buried, though, is not always an easy task during an advance. The burial may have been a hurried one, made under shell fire, and the place can only be located by a reference to a map. There was one particular instance of this that may be worth telling.

An officer learnt that a friend of his had been killed and buried, and he wished to send the location of the exact spot home to the parents of the dead man. The death of the officer was recorded, but not the exact place of the grave. A careful search made when other duties would allow, led to nothing. A letter home to a mutual friend, however, secured the (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ARMY OF ANGELS.

The British are practically worshipped throughout the whole of Macedonia. Thus says M. Repoules, formerly Minister of Finance at Athens, and now in the course of an article in the *Balkan News*.

"In the first place, according to M. Repoules, Tommy is a Sir Galahad. At Ekaterina the girls 'innocently tease and jest with the soldiers.' But, while appreciating these intentions, they respond just as innocently, never for a moment forgetting good manners. 'What I ask M. Repoules,' is the power behind the goodness of character! And how is it gained? By nature? No. By bearing, education, and will. Their intentions are always straight, their thoughts always innocent, and they never misuse their power. Not even the most ill-educated Englishman, even when intoxicated, molests any one, hurts an animal, touches a fruit-tree, or displays any vicious tendency. Heredity has not left in the British character a trace of brutality or barbarism."

No wonder "Johnny," as the Greek soldiers call the Englishman, is "beloved." But what is his military character? "I confess," says the writer, "that I no longer wonder as much as I did at the work of Kitchener." The whole national spirit of the British, says M. Repoules, is co-operative. The great organizer had only to lay the basis of organization, and the people did the rest, "just as untrained slaves answered the call of God, and the fair words came into being. A great people!"

The whole Army in Macedonia must not be blushing furiously. The "kindness to animals," traits is illustrated by the story of a British officer, who, seeing a miserable horse ill-treated, shot the poor beast, and paid 200 drachmas as the price of his act of mercy. Then we are told of two British doctors who, finding a poor woman in need of surgical help, and having no suitable instruments with them, telephoned to Salonika. The head surgeon himself answered the call by aeroplane, and the woman's life was saved—"a poor woman got of his own race, and at such a time as this."

PRIVATE SMITH OF 'ACKNEY.

I'm dahn an' ah! yer say, well let it be. I got it in the neck outside o' Wyppers, An' that's the difference 'tween yer an' me. I seen the show, yer only seen the pipers.

I don't know 'oo yer are nor I dahn care, Yer may be badged, a cock munition worker. But from yer n'g mug an' plastered air I reckon yer looks like a blinkin' shirker.

I can't do much wivout one 'and an' eye Lettin' alone the leg what got the 'it, But, strength! I wouldn't swap wiv yer, 'cos why? Bees, my son, I done my bloomin' bit.

An' when the boys comes 'ome what's done the job An' put the Kicker in his proper place, I don't suppose they'll feel a hextra thro' O' ear but when they sees yer bloomin' fee.

An' when we gathers round to talk o' scraps What time a man once more may stand a drink I'll be orl right, an' yer may roll up, p'raps They'll ast yer what's yer pison, I don't think.

You'll ave to pay yerself for yer own booze Same as yer 'as to know, and p'raps yer'll find It's none so pleasant listenin' ter their tunes On blokes what's pulled the strings ter stay beind.

I musn't grouse, wot's left's orl right, yer see It's bloomin' luck fer me I wasn't ended. Where I got this, let's better chaps nor me Was so there wasn't pieces to be mended.

This world aint orl the show, our chaplain said, Yer done yer dooty right, there's nuthin' higher, E knows, 'e does: 'E eopt it thru the 'end, Attendin' ov the wounded under fire.

So when the bugle blows the last fall-in Fer Gawd's inspection up above the clouds, Me an' my mates, tho' shockin' full o' sin, Will dress our ranks an' 'obble up in rows.

We shan't expect ter toff it in ther stalls, Saint George 'e'll ave the dip from the Almighty Ter keep some gallery seats in those bright 'alls.

For men what fought an' bled an' died for Blighty. (S. in Ex.)

information that the dead man had been buried by two brother officers in the corner of an orchard near—

Happily, that was sufficient. The spot was located by means of the map, a cross was made behind the lines, a small coil of wire and four short posts carried up, and after three attempts (the first two failed owing to the shelling being too heavy), the corner of the orchard was made secure from intrusion by any wandering cattle, the fence erected, and the new cross fixed in place of the old.

There was also something in connection with this too, that I might mention. The officer who was making the attempt to get the grave had told his batman (servant) that he was starting at a certain hour in the very early morning, and that he would like a mug of hot tea before he got away. The tea was ready—and so was the batman. "Hullo," said the officer, "When do you think you're going?" "Well," was the batman's reply, "you're not going up by yourself, sir. Who's going to look after you if you get hit?" And the pair went up and did the job together.—Ez.

GET RID OF Pimples

Quickly, Easily and Cheaply by Using Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better for all skin and scalp troubles, as well as for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Post with 12-6-84M Book. For sample address post to: P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chatterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

36-1

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Sound health in a family is a precious beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys, and in bowels. They are speedily acted, and in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dizziness and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect on such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/6 (30 pills) 1/3 (50 pills) 2/6 (100 pills).

[991-1]

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits to be derived from M. H. O. P. S. CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMMEL'S CURE for ASTHMA

PAIRED FOR 40 YEARS.

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[617-9]

MARTIN'S

PROLAPSE

MARTIN'S

PROLAPSE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 and 2

THERAPION

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THERAPION

FOR THE CURE OF ALL THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, WOUNDS, FULS, BURNS, STAY ABRASES, ETC.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 1st.

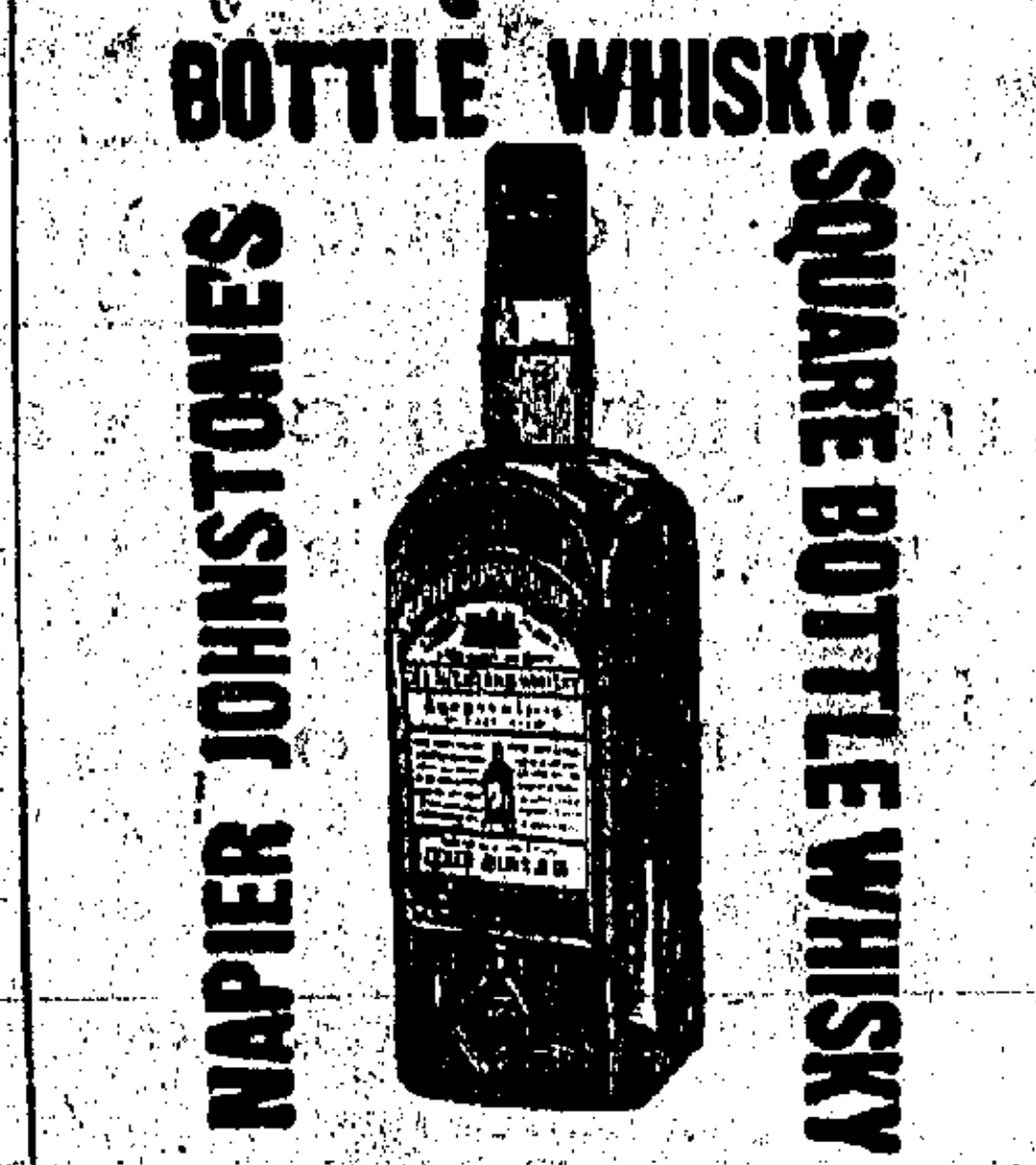
Previous On Date On Date Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 3 p.m.

Barometer	29.81	29.83	29.86
Temperature	82	77	76
Humidity	67	60	76
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	ESE
Force	4	3	6
Waves	8	0	6
Bath	0.19		1.05

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th 64
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st 78

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



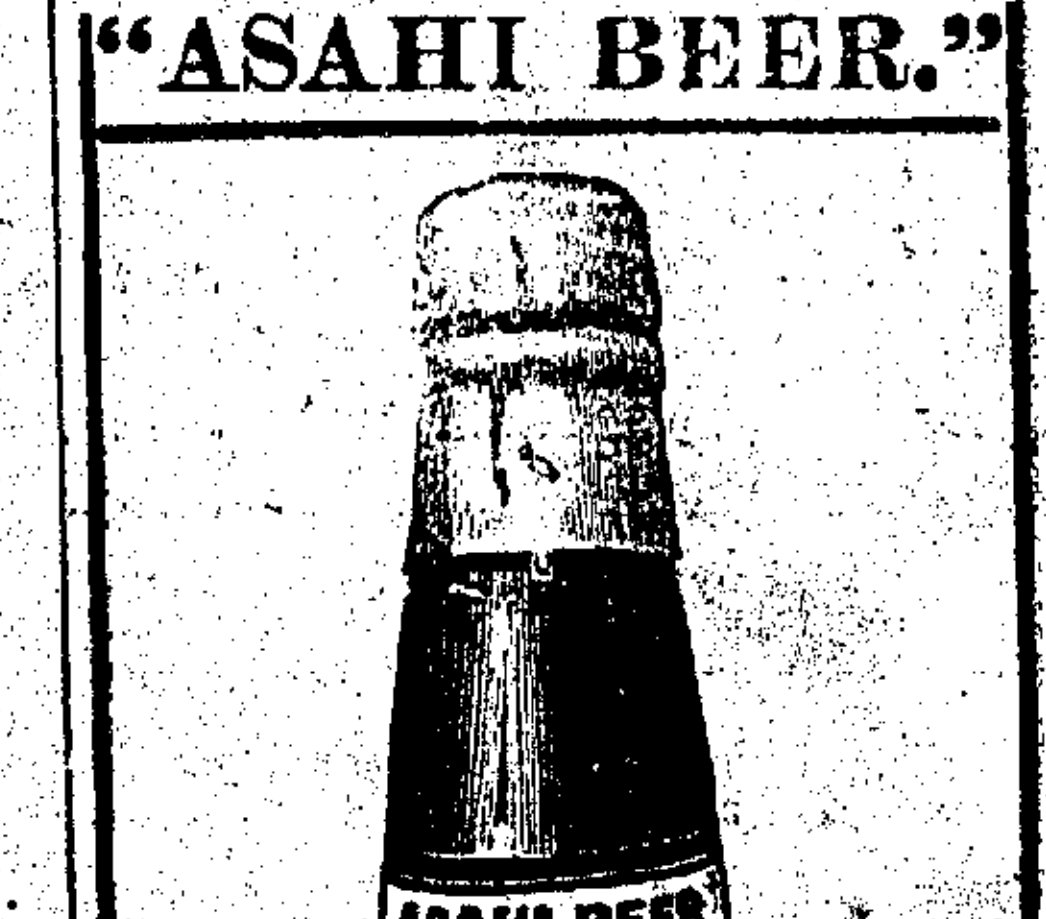
\$28 per case.

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[1049]

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OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR STUBBORN COUGHS BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH CONSUMPTION

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Large cargo on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On	2nd Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNNING"	On	2nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On	4th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On	7th Oct., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On	9th Oct., 4 P.M.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	NOON	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment).

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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STEAMERS	Leave H'kong	Leave S'pore	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	INABA MARU	MONDAY, 8th
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,	Capt. Higo	15,500 Oct., at Noon.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and	YOKOHAMA MARU	SATURDAY, 20th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Tanaka	12,500 Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI (KOBE and	SAKI MARU	FRIDAY, 12th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500 Oct., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and	KAGA MARU	SATURDAY, 10th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Kogakubo	12,500 Oct., at 11 A.M.
	KATORI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 24th
	Capt. Ken	21,000 Oct., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	FRIDAY, 5th
	Capt. Kawai	8,000 Oct.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	13,000	FRI., 5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SAT., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and SUTICU, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
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1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

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(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU"	THURSDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
"PANAMA MARU"	SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This Line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KAIO MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be kept.

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